The purpose of this paper is to establish the bibliographic information on the Russian émigré periodicals published in the United States between 1917 and 1993 and currently held in a portion of the André Savine Collection. The library at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill purchased the Savine Collection in the spring of 2002. Collection materials have not been cataloged, and very little research has been done to establish bibliographic data of the Collection holdings, with the exception of the military periodicals section described and analyzed by Nicolae Harsanyi in 2004. This paper represents a similar attempt at providing a bibliographic inventory of another significant part of the Collection. Information for the bibliographic inventory was obtained from a variety of bibliographic sources, including American and Russian publisher’s catalogs, and records of current library holdings. These data were subsequently analyzed against the originals available in the Savine Collection.

Headings:

- Exiles—Russia (Federation)—Bibliography--Periodicals
- Russian periodicals— United States—20th century
- Russians—Foreign countries
- Russia (Federation)—Emigration and immigration—History—20th century
RUSSIAN ÉMIGRÉ PRESS PUBLICATIONS IN THE ANDRÉ SAVINE COLLECTION: A BIBLIOGRAPHIC INVENTORY OF U.S.-PUBLISHED PERIODICALS

by
Stanislav Trembach

A Master's paper submitted to the faculty of the School of Information and Library Science of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Library Science.

Chapel Hill, North Carolina
April 2006

Approved by:

Charles McNamara
Introduction

Assembled and preserved by André Savine, the French-born book collector and book dealer, the André Savine Collection fulfills the noble mission of documenting the life of the Russian Diaspora that first came into existence as a result of the first wave of Russian emigration in the late nineteenth century and grew substantially following the Revolution of 1917. The son of an exiled White Army soldier, André Savine was born and raised in Paris but from a very early age felt essentially Russian. He was educated at the Saint Sergii Orthodox Theological Institute in Paris but chose to pursue a secular career in the retail book business in order to have more opportunity to stay in the mainstream of the intellectual life of the Russian émigré communities in Paris and elsewhere, to collect and disseminate information, and thereby preserve the heritage of his ancestors.

The latter became the mission of Savine’s antiquarian bookstore, Le Bibliophile russe, which opened in Paris in 1979. An avid collector of émigré books, postcards, and other print materials, Savine amassed a personal collection of rare editions, archival materials, memoirs, personal diaries, and other documents relaying the experiences of the Russian Diaspora. Coupled with the
stock of the bookstore, Mr. Savine's collection grew in size and in reputation over a period of thirty years until his untimely demise in 1999. Aware of the undisputable research value of these materials, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill negotiated in 2002 with André Savine's widow to purchase both her husband's personal collection and the inventory of their bookstore, with the help of a generous donation from Van and Kay Weatherspoon of Charlotte, NC.

**Collection Description**

The André Savine Collection is now owned by the University Library and comprises over 61,000 items. In terms of its compositional structure, the Collection consists of several large sub-collections that together create a tapestry of Russian émigré life. The section named by Savine “Militaria” contains hand-written and illustrated journals, memoirs and documents of Russian White Army regiments exiled to the Gallipoli peninsula in Turkey. Also included are orders, photographs and archival materials of the White Army Commander-in-chief General Petr Vrangel, as well as journals published by émigré veterans’ associations documenting the lives of Russian soldiers and officers.

In addition, the Collection features a large number of printed materials, including over 16,000 volumes of books published by the émigrés in all places where Russians lived, such as rare publications of poetry, prose, children’s literature, history, memoirs, philosophy, religious studies, politics, etc. Of special
value to literary critics are unique first editions autographed by prominent representatives of Russian culture abroad such as Vladimir Nabokov, Fedor Chaliapin, Marina Tsvetaeva, Nina Berberova, Duke Felix Yusupov, and others.

Also important and constituting the basis for this paper is a unique collection of samples of the Russian émigré press -- a total of 963 individual issues drawn from 663 periodical titles. These extremely rare newspapers, journals, bulletins, calendars, almanacs, etc. cover a great variety of subjects. The titles range in date from 1917 to 1993 and in place of publication – from many locations, including cities in China, Germany, England, France, and, of course, the United States. Many titles are not represented in any other library or mentioned in any existing bibliographies.

Last but not least there is the archival section of the André Savine Collection. Among the items represented in this sub-collection are the archives of Russian émigré book publishers, booksellers, and libraries from around the world. Another large archival unit is that of the Union of Russian Taxi Drivers in Paris, which includes membership cards and dossiers, and much of the organization's official documents. This segment of the collection also includes the archives of The Paris Union of Russian Nurses and of various dioceses of the Russian Orthodox Church in Diaspora. Hundreds of photographs, postcards, and numismatic items, as well as original artwork and other significant archival materials are also part of the collection.
Included in the group of printed materials but nonetheless deserving special mention is the unpublished ten-volume diary of Nikanor Vasil’evich Savich (1869-1942), a prominent political figure in the Provisional Government in Petrograd (now Saint Petersburg). Savich was a member of the Third and Fourth Russian Parliaments, the Duma, and a special parliamentary advisor in military issues. After the October Revolution of 1917, Savich moved back to his native Ukraine where in 1920 he became member of the Crimean Government headed by General Vrangel.

When Vrangel’s army was defeated in December of 1920, Savich, along with many of Vrangel’s followers, was forced into exile in Constantinople and later settled in Paris in 1921. Besides his diary, Savich continued in his other works to actively recount the events of the Civil War and anti-Bolshevik struggle. It was not until 1993 that Savich’s Memoirs were allowed publication in the newly democratic Russia.

**Historical Background**

The periodicals examined in the paper were published throughout the twentieth century in the United States of America by various religious, military, political, and philosophical groups and societies which together formed the institutional core of the Russian Diaspora in the United States. After the Revolution of 1917, what used to be a powerful Russian Empire found itself split
in two - politically, geographically, and culturally - by years of civil war between
the Bolsheviks and the opposing White Movement. The Russia of old ceased to
exist as it was first replaced by the Russian Soviet Socialist Republic and then—
by the USSR. Rejecting and escaping the newly created Communist state was the
other Russia, what Marc Raeff has called “a Russia beyond the borders, [or]
Russia Abroad.”¹ The post-Revolution years saw the great exodus from Russia of
many thousands of people, predominantly from the intelligentsia, which
extended from 1917 to 1930. They settled in widely distributed locations in
Eastern and Western Europe, both Americas, as well as the Middle and the Far
East. The White Movement gave birth to the White Russian emigration, which
over the course of decades battled the oppressive regime, faithfully preserving
their traditions and the great Russian culture, not only keeping it alive but
expanding upon it. Many struggled financially and spiritually, but for all the
hardships they endured, the builders of Russia Abroad remained loyal to their
cause, lovingly preserving the intellectual legacy of their ancestors and handing it
down to future generations.

André Savine was one of the faithful. His father’s experience was very
similar to that of Nikanor Savich. Vladimir Savine fought in the Vrangel army, and
after the defeat in the Battle of Perekop, he evacuated to Constantinople, lived
through the horrors of the Gallipoli encampment in Turkey, and worked in
Bulgarian mines before settling in Paris. In his military years, Vladimir Savine

learned to live according to the principles of Duty, Honor, and Religion. Those formed the foundation of young André’s upbringing in Paris. His father was a man of limited formal education but possessed a very broad knowledge base, and he did everything in his power to inculcate in his son an unflinching passion for reading and love for his Fatherland. It will not be an exaggeration to say that the Savine family did everything they could to preserve the Russian language, culture, religion and lifestyle.

By the time André Savine came to work at the YMCA bookstore in Paris in 1972, such values had been firmly instilled in his consciousness. His father had also introduced him to many exiled members of the White Army and other emigrants, many of whom would later serve as sources of, or intermediaries in, Savine’s book acquisitions. Today it is hard to imagine writing a full and coherent history of Russian emigration without incorporating Savine’s efforts to gather these sources and create his collection. The unusual history of close-knit Russian communities scattered around the globe produced a remarkable and varied literature, which will be of interest to all Slavic scholars and researchers. As Paul Robinson has remarked, “Russians in exile made important contributions across the cultural spectrum. Musicians such as Rachmaninov, singers such as Chaliapin, and artists such as Chagall, both participated in the cultural life of the emigration itself and performed and displayed their work in the wider world.”

The social and political instability of the early 1920s affected not only the

---

realm of culture, but of science and social thought as well. During that period, over 500 renowned scientists left Russia in search of a better life and—more importantly—an opportunity to continue their work abroad. Such massive exodus would eliminate not only individual teaching and research practices but sometimes an entire school of thought. How devastating the Bolshevik coup proved to be for Russian science is evident from the fact that emigration and exile were often the only solution for members of the Russian intelligentsia, including Peter Struve, Georgii Vernadskii, Pavel Miliukov, and many others.

The loss would have long-lasting repercussions for the development of many scientific fields in post-Revolutionary Russia. Years after October 1917 many emigrants continued to lament what the Bolsheviks had so ruthlessly destroyed. As a result, very few intellectuals remained in Communist Russia, thereby decreasing its intellectual capital, the “most valuable form of capital” the new Russia could have possibly inherited from the old regime. There have been a number of publications describing how difficult it was for Russian emigrants to adapt themselves to the ‘alien Western environment’ and what obstacles they had to overcome along the way. It is, therefore, all the more remarkable that in

---


their predicament they still managed to adhere to the traditions of Russian historical and social thought, making it known in the world community.

These intellectuals felt compelled to remain politically active under the circumstances, and that activity forced many of them into exile. Some sources maintain that 1921 (the end of the Civil War) marked the crystallization of Russian political movements abroad. New parties were quickly formed to replace the multitude of disappearing conservative factions that had suffered most from the Bolshevik persecution. The failures of successive counter-revolutionary coups and invasion plans soon exhausted both the available money and talent. The Bolsheviks skillfully infiltrated virtually every counter-revolutionary organization and compromised every political opposition movement. One after another, important figures were lured back into Russia, as is illustrated by the case of Leon Trotsky. Others were less fortunate, though, as they were arrested by the security forces (NKVD and later KGB) and executed shortly after arrival.

The national question was the burning issue for those emerging émigré political leaders. Their reaction was twofold: nostalgically loyal to the abandoned Fatherland, they dreamed about a new Russia where equity and freedom for all would reign. However, out of the same nostalgia grew the need to re-examine their past, in constant search of the true ‘national idea’ that would reflect the

---

The essence of all “Russian.” Bolshevism was seen by the intellectual elite as an aberration—temporary, if disastrous, in nature.

Thus, the image of the Fatherland remained unmarred in the collective consciousness of many émigré artists, scientists, men of letters, religious leaders, and common people alike. Of the latter, the majority of èmigrès were men between the ages of 18 and 40, either soldiers who had been interned in Germany, Austria, or Turkey or the remnants of the White Russian Army that had attempted the failed counter revolution which had ended with their collapse and exile in 1920. Many were in ill health from starvation, disease, or wounds. Exiled, they nonetheless maintained distinct spiritual ties with Russia (or the Russia they had known in the past), however different the harsh reality might be from their illusory ideal.

Culturally, the Russians maintained their heritage by the founding of literary magazines, publishing houses, dance and theater companies, and schools in Berlin, London, Paris, and other major European cities, which became centers of Russian emigration. Serving as another important destination, the United States also accepted Russian emigrants in large numbers. The vast majority of the post-1917 émigrés to the United States were Jews who had left Russia to escape religious and political persecution. Another segment of émigré population was represented by the aristocratic classes, professionals, military officers, Orthodox clergy, and others opposed to the Soviet regime.

---

While their military training or aristocratic background had served them well in their homeland, they often found it difficult to achieve social status in the United States. Most newcomers settled in the New York/New Jersey area, Illinois, and California. They had to accept employment at the lowest level when they first arrived, thus making adjustment to their new lives difficult. The dichotomy of their situation was as follows: on the one hand, they represented cheap labor force and contributed to the increase in competition on the local job market. On the other hand, whenever an economic crisis would strike, they were the first to lose their jobs.\(^8\) During these stressful early years, newcomers often turned to the Russian church for comfort and cultural connections.

Thus, maintenance of the Orthodox religion also contributed to a continuation of a sense of Russian nationalism in exile, although there were attempts by the Roman Catholic Church to proselytize within the expatriate community. However, one should not perceive of the relationship between the two as a hostile one. On the contrary, Marc Raeff has claimed, “the Russian clergy in exile, and concerned émigré laity, [were able] to establish contact and engage in ecumenical dialogue with other Christian denominations.”\(^9\)

The Church had an especially profound impact upon younger generations of émigrés, to which Andre Savine himself belonged. The youth often joined quasi-religious communities, or fellowships, where religious, intellectual, and day-to-day issues were commonly discussed and dealt with.}

---


\(^9\) Raeff, p. 122.
fact, it was the formation of those fellowships that helped reinforce commitment
to social activism in the Diaspora, as the youth circles like YMCA or the RKS, also
known as the Russian Christian Student Movement, “joined efforts in organizing
common activities wherever possible: lectures, courses, groups for younger
children, [etc.].”¹⁰

Despite such concerted efforts at unification, members of the Russian
Diaspora remained very much dispersed throughout the alien Western universe.
Often the printed word was the only means of staying in touch and expressing
their social platform. To use the RKS Movement as an example, its central
enterprise and also its major outreach resource was The Messenger of the RKS
Movement, or Vestnik Russkogo Studencheskogo Khristianskogo Dvizheniiia. The
Messenger figures prominently in the Savine Collection and is, in fact, still
published today, in modified form and contents.¹¹

Many political and military organizations also established their own
publications to make their voices heard not only across émigré communities in
exile but also back in struggling Russia. Soiuz Chinov Russkogo Korpusa (The
Union of Russian Corps Military Ranks), for example, was headquartered in New
York and—since 1976—San Francisco and published such titles as: Bulleten’
“Korpusnik,” Pod Belym Krestom, and Nashi Vesti.¹² By the same token,
Natsional’naia Organizatsiia Russkich Skautov (The National Organization of

¹⁰ Raeff, p. 136.
¹¹ The title has actually changed its name several times. See entries 8 and 18 in the Bibliographic Inventory,
where this title appears as the Bulletin of the Russian Student Christian Movement.
Russian Scouts) was recreated in the 1970s in San Francisco, CA, after a long period of oblivion and is known through the efforts of André Savine for the publication of Zaria, a monthly periodical devoted entirely to Russian scouts.

As becomes clear from these examples, many of Russian émigré organizations—social, political, military, and religious—remained very active in their new destinations in exile, including the United States. They maintained contacts with fellow emigrants and the outside world through their publications, as difficult as that feat might be to accomplish. Unfortunately, the vast majority of those records have perished over time. What makes the periodicals in the Savine Collection so important for contemporary and future scholarship is their extraordinary rarity. The titles analyzed below are indeed very fragmented. However few have survived to this date, together they allow for a glance at various aspects of Russian émigré life in the United States. Due to the very nature of these materials, the story they tell us is not very coherent or complete but is nevertheless fascinating and absorbing enough to become an integral part of any serious academic research on the subject. To facilitate this process, the following bibliographic inventory section seeks to describe these scattered titles as they are preserved in the André Savine Collection.

**Methodology and Organization of the Bibliographic Description**

The scattered periodicals stored in the Savine Collection deal with a wide variety of subjects. Loosely, the titles examined in the subsequent pages can be
divided into the following broad categories: literary periodicals; journals of socio-political thought; youth groups’ publications; religious publications; calendars issued by various political or military formations (such as the Cossacks); entertainment magazines; and numerous collections of philosophical essays published by individuals as well as émigré organizations.

Depending on the availability of relevant information, the bibliographic inventory that follows attempts to establish:

1. the title and subtitle of the publications, as well as their variations.
2. the English translation of the title, or the interpretation thereof, to address the needs of international scholars.
3. the publishing authority (in case of an organization or association) or the publisher (if it was an individual).
4. the editor or editors/editorial board (if different from the publishing authority).
5. the place and year of publication.
6. the full run of the published title (Note: As the research has demonstrated, the full print run statistics are not included in the majority of publications and are, therefore, not reflected in the inventory).
7. the frequency of publication, when known.
8. the specific holdings in the André Savine Collection.
In compiling this bibliographic inventory, information was obtained not only from the originals existing in the Collection, but also from the sources mentioned in the bibliographic list attached below. In addition, the availability of titles in other U.S. academic institutions was checked through WorldCat, a worldwide union catalog created and maintained collectively by more than 9,000 member institutions. Finally, direct contacts were made (either by phone or via email) with several such institutions representing regions with historically significant émigré populations, namely, the New York Public Library, the Holy Trinity Monastery in Jordanville, NY, and the Museum of Russian Culture in San Francisco.

Information about André Savine, his collection, and the process of its acquisition and assessment was obtained from repeated conversations with Nadia Zilper, Slavic Bibliographer at UNC-Chapel Hill’s Academic Affairs Library and Curator of the André Savine Collection, and Rita Van Duinen, the André Savine Collection Project Librarian.

Titles, subtitles, and proper names of persons and organizations are transliterated from the Cyrillic into the Latin alphabet, according to the Library of Congress rules. Old scripts were retained if present in the originals. The compiler’s information is in English. Places of publication are given both in transliterated Russian and in English, depending on the form of representation provided in the originals.
Bibliography

A. Historical Background Sources:


B. Bibliographic Description Sources:


Russkoe Zarubezh’e: Katalog Izdaniĭ, Postupivshikh v Rossiiškuuiu Natsional’nuiu Biblioteku v ... gg. By Rossiiskaia Natsional’naia Biblioteka. Sankt-Peterburg: Izd-vo RNB, 1997-


Bibliographic Inventory

1. **AFT-KPP: Novosti Svobodnykh Profsoiuzov**
   
   English Translation: AFT-KPP: Free Trade Unions News
   
   Editor: Tom Kahn
   
   Published by: Departament Mezhdunarodnykh Del, Washington, DC, 1900s-
   
   Monthly
   
   
   Note: AFT-KPP is an abbreviation for Amerikanskaia Federatsiia Truda—Kongress
   Proizvodstvennykh Profsoiuzov (American Federation of Labor—Trade Unions
   Congress).

2. **Angelogradskie Zapiski**
   
   English Translation: The Angelograd Chronicle
   
   Editor and Publisher: Basil Satrapinsky, Los Angeles, CA
   

3. **Belaia Rus’**
   
   English Translation: The White Russia
   
   (Organ natsional’no-osvoboditel’nogo komiteta)
   
   Published by: Holy Trinity Monastery, Jordanville, NY
   
   
   Note: Holy Trinity Monastery still exists. The title superseded by Pravoslavnaia
   Rus’ (Orthodox Russia).
4. **Biulleten’**

   English Translation: The Bulletin
   Published by: Russkii natsional’nyi komitet g. N’iu-Iorka, New York, NY
   Monthly
   A. Savine Collection Holdings: April 1935. 2 p.

5. **Bulletin, Association of Former Russian Naval Officers in America**

   Published by: Association of Former Russian Naval Officers in America, New York, NY, 194?-
   A. Savine Collection Holdings: No. 3 (15 September, 1946). 40 p.
   Note: English title on the t.p. Russian translation: Biulleten’ Obshchestva byvshikh russkikh morskikh ofitserov v Amerike.

6. **Bulletin, Association of Russian Imperial Naval Officers in America**

   Editor and Representative: Nikolai Konstantinovich Gladkevich
   Published by: Association of Russian Imperial Naval Officers in America, New York, NY, 1934-

7. **Biuletten’ Ligi Bor’by Za Narodnuiu Svoobodu**

   English Translation: The Bulletin (‘Fight for Freedom’ League)
   Published by: Griadushchaia Rossiia, New York, NY
   A. Savine Collection Holdings: No. 21 (March 5, 1950). 6 p.
   Note: Title affiliated with Novoe Russkoe Slovo—Russian Daily.
8. **Biulleten’ Russkogo Studencheskogo Khristianskogo Dvizheniia i Sviato-Serafimovskogo Fonda**

   English Translation: The Bulletin of the Russian Student Christian Movement and the St. Seraphim Foundation

   Published by: Russkoe Studencheskoe Khristianskoe Dvizhenie, New York, NY

   Monthly; then quarterly

   A. Savine Collection Holdings: No. 30 (1953).


   See also: Entry 18, *Informatsionnyi Biulleten’ Russkogo Studencheskogo Khristianskogo Dvizheniia v Amerike*.

9. **Bor’ba**

   English Translation: The Struggle

   (Komitet russkikh rabov evreiskogo kommunizma)

   Editor and Publisher: I. Petrov, New Jersey

   Monthly, irregular


   Note: Two copies available, four pages in each; pages unnumbered

10. **Delo**

    English Translation: Title can be loosely translated as ‘Our Cause’

    Editor and Publisher: Mstislav Ivanitsky, San Francisco, CA 1951-

    Monthly

Note: Issue 1 (1951) of this title is available at the University of Florida and the University of Kansas libraries.

11. **Donskaia Tselina**

   English Translation: The Don’s Virgin Soil
   (Organ Donskoi Kazach’ei Stanitsy v g. Niu-Iorke)
   Published by: Stanichnoe Pravlenie, New York, NY, 1952-
   Monthly

12. **Donskoi Atamanskii Vestnik**

   English Translation: The Don Ataman Herald
   Published by: E. Samsonov, Howell, NJ
   Irregular
   A. Savine Collection Holdings: No. 34 (November 1957 - February 1958); Nos. 65-66 (July-December 1967); 95-96 (October 1979). Number of pages varies.

13. **Donskoi Vestnik**

   English Translation: The Don Herald
   (Organ Prezidiuma malogo kruga Donskikh kazakov za rubezhom)
   Editor: A. Tul’tsev, Elmhurst, New York, NY, 1973-
   A. Savine Collection Holdings: No. 2 (August 1973).
   Note: This issue is also available at the University of California-Berkley and the University of Utah libraries.
14. **Emel’ (Stremlenie)**

English Translation: The Aspiration  
Published by: Fond “Krym,” New York, NY, 1964-
Bi-monthly  
Note: Issue also has parallel title in English: Aspiration.

15. **Evangel’skoe Slovo**

English Translation: The Gospel Word  
Editor: Rev. Steven I. Lipen  
Published by: Vsemirnyi soiuz Evangel’skichkhristian, Chicago, IL  
Quarterly  

16. **Ezhegodnik Pravoslavnoi Tserkvi v Amerike**

English Translation: The Russian Orthodox Church in America: Annual Guide  
Published by: Orthodox Church in America, New York, NY, 1975-
Annual  
Note: In New York, this title is now owned by St. Vladimir’s Seminary library.

17. **Informatsionnyi Biulleten’ Ispolnitel’nogo Biuro Obshcherossiiskogo Monarkhicheskogo Fonda**

English Translation: The Informational Bulletin of the Executive Bureau of the All-Russian Monarchy Foundation  
Editor and Publisher: A.P. Volkov, New York, NY, 1962-
Irregular
Note: Mimeographed.

18.
Informatsionnyi Biulleten’ Russkogo Studencheskogo Khristianskogo Dvizheniia v Amerike
English Translation: The Bulletin of the Russian Student Christian Movement in America
A. Savine Collection Holdings: No. 2 (1950).
Note: For complete bibliographic information, see Entry 8, Biulleten’ Russkogo Studencheskogo Khristianskogo Dvizheniia i Sviato-Serafimovskogo Fonda.

19.
Informatsionnyi Zhurnal Russkoe Edinstvo
English Translation: The Russian Unity Information Guide
Published by: Russkoe Edinstvo, NJ, 1962-
Irregular
A. Savine Collection Holdings: No. 1 (1962).

20.
IUnker, Slushai!: Vestnik Sviazi Ob”edineniia 1-go Kazach’ego IUnkerskogo Uchilishcha
English Translation: IUnker, Listen!: Messenger for the 1st IUnker Cossack College
Published by: Shreveport, Los Angeles, CA, 1967-
A. Savine Collection Holdings: No. 1 (1967).
21. **Izvestiia Literaturnogo Fonda**

   English Translation: The News of the Literary Fund  
   Published by: Fund for the Relief of Russian Writers and Scientists in Exile, New York, NY, 1948-  
   Monthly  
   A. Savine Collection Holdings: No. 2 (March, April, May, June 1949). 4 pages; unnumbered.

22. **Izvestiia Russkago Sel'skokhoziaistvennago Obshchestva v Severnoi Amerike**

   English Translation: Bulletin of Russian Agricultural Society in North America  
   Editor: Iosif K. Okulich, agricultural engineer  
   Published by: The Russian Agricultural Society in North America, San Francisco, CA, 1939-  
   Quarterly  
   A. Savine Collection Holdings: No. 3 (1940). 61 p.

23. **Kaliforniiskii Al’manakh** (literary magazine)

   English Translation: The California Almanac  
   Published by: Literaturno-khudozhestvennyi kruzhok g. San Frantsisko, San Francisco, CA, 1900s-  
   Annual  
24. **Kaliforniiskii Vestnik**  
   English Translation: The California Guide  
   Editor-in-Chief: M.M. Plekhanova-Iork, Los Angeles, CA, 1981-  
   Monthly  

25. **Kazach’e Slovo**  
   English Translation: The Cossak Word  
   Editor and Publisher: F.A. Mozgovoi, Cleveland, OH  
   Bi-monthly  

26. **Kharbinskie Kommercheskie Uchilishcha**  
   English Translation: The Kharbin Community Colleges  
   Editor: N. Avtomonov  
   Published by: Kitaiskaia Vostochnaia Zheleznaia Doroga, San Francisco, CA, 197?-  
   Irregular  

27. **Khronika Litovskoi Katolicheskoi Tserkvi**  
   English Translation: The Chronicle of the Lithuanian Catholic Church  
   Published by: Izdatel’stvo Khronika, New York, NY, 1979-  
   A. Savine Collection Holdings: Issues 9, 10, 11, 18, 19, 28, 29. A total of 245 p.  
   (two copies available in the Collection).
28. **Koster Razvedchika**

(“Zhurnal Organizatsii Rossiiskikh Patrioticheskikh Razvedchikov [O.R.P.R.]...”—T.p.)

English Translation: Camp Fire Lighter

Editor: IUrii Mikhailovich Soldatov

Published by: O.R.P.R., Oak Park, IL, 1964-1965, 1981

Quarterly


Note: Information courtesy of University of Minnesota Immigration History Research Center.

29. **Kubanets**

English Translation: The Kuban

Published by: Ob“edinenie Kubanskikh kazakov v Amerike, NJ, 1981-

Monthly


30. **Letopis’**

English Translation: The Chronicle

Editor and Publisher: Rev. S. Uralov, San Francisco, CA, 1963-

Bi-weekly

31. **Mimoza**

   English Translation: The Mimoza Magazine
   
   Editor and Publisher: Aleksandra Kosta; Mimoza Publishing, Falls Church, VA, 1988-
   
   Quarterly
   
   A. Savine Collection Holdings: No. 2 (June 1988). 46 p. (two copies available in the Collection).

32. **Mir** (literary artistic magazine)

   English Translation: The World
   
   Editor: Iosif Vinokurov
   
   Published by: “Mir” Corporation, Philadelphia, PA, 1975-
   
   Monthly
   

33. **Mir Kino**

   English Translation: The World of Cinema
   
   Publisher: Iurii Prokupets, “Mir Kino,” New York, NY, 1981-
   
   Monthly
   

34. **Moskva**

   (“Moscow” Russian monthly.—Cover)
   
   English Translation: Moscow
   
   Editor: L. Pertsov
   
   Published by: Russkii Tsentr, Chicago, IL, 1929-
Monthly
Note: Owned by Stanford and Yale University libraries.

35. **Nash Put’**
   
   English Translation: Our Way
   
   Editor: V. Rev. Paul Nervana
   
   Published by: Tikhonovskoe Pravoslavnoe russkoe obschestvo (St. Tichon Russian Orthodox Society), Chicago, IL, 1948-
   
   Monthly; irregular
   
   
   Note: Different from the Los Angeles title (see Entry 36).

36. **Nash Put’**
   
   (Literary magazine)
   
   English Translation: Our Way
   
   Editor and Publisher: S. Korsunets, Los Angeles, CA, 1953-
   
   Monthly
   

37. **Nashi Vesti**
   
   English Translation: Our News
   
   Editor: N. Protopopov
   
   Published by: Soiuz chinov Russkogo korpusa, Monterey, CA, 1945-
   
   Monthly (?), irregular
38. **Novyi Amerikanets**

   English Translation: The New American
   
   Editor: S. Dovlatov
   
   
   Weekly

   A. Savine Collection Holdings: No. 384 (2685).

39. **Novyi Mir**

   English Translation: The New World

   Published by: Russian Socialist Publishing Association, New York, NY, 1911-1938

   Weekly newspaper (issues of Fridays)


40. **Novyi Puts’**

   (Russkii sotsial-demokraticheskii organ)

   English Translation: The New Road

   Editor: F.I. Dan

   Publisher: IU.O. Martov, New York, NY, 1941-1947

   Monthly


   (continued from previous issues).

   Note: Publication ceased after this issue.
41. **Novyi Svet**  
English Translation: The New Light  
Editor and Publisher: S. Dovlatov, New York, NY, 1979-  
Weekly  

42. **Ogni Storozhevye**  
English Translation: The Security Lights  
Editor and publisher: IUliia Prigodina, New York, NY, 1955-  
Monthly  

43. **Otechestvo**  
English Translation: The Fatherland  
Editor and publisher: P.A. Romanoff, New York, NY, 1962-?  
Irregular  

44. **Panorama**  
(“The nation’s largest independent American Russian weekly publication”—T.p.)  
English Translation: The Panorama  
Published by: Almanac Enterprises Inc., Los Angeles, CA, 1980-  
Weekly  
Note: UNC Library now subscribes to this title. Parallel title in English: *Almanac Panorama*.

45.  
**Petukh**  
(Literary-artistic magazine)  
English Translation: The Rooster  
Editor and publisher: Vadim Konson, Washington, DC, 1984-  
A. Savine Collection Holdings: Nos. 10-12 (1982).

46.  
**Po Stopam Khrista**  
English Translation: Following the Steps of Christ  
Published by: Pravoslavnoe Izd-vo Prot. Nikolaia Vieglais (Rev. Nikolai Vieglais), Berkley, CA, 1950-  
Monthly  

47.  
**Pochta v SSSR: Informatsionnyi Biulleten’ Organizatsii Freedom of Communications**  
English Translation: Postal Services in the USSR: *Freedom of Communications* Information Bulletin  
Published by: Freedom of Communications, Jersey City, N.J., 1982-  
Monthly; irregular  
A. Savine Collection Holdings: No. 9 (1986).

48.  
**Pod Imperatorskim Shtandartom**  
English Translation: Under the Imperial Flag
Published by: Obshcherossiiskoe monarkhicheskoe ob"edinenie, New York, NY, 1951-
Monthly

49. **Pravoe Dielo**
English Translation: The Right Cause
Published by: Soiuz Edinstvo Rusi (Association Unity of Russia), New York, NY, 1922-
Weekly

50. **Prikhodskii Listok Sobornago Khrama Khrista Spasitelia v N'iu-Iorkie**
English Translation: Parish Bulletin, Russian Orthodox Church of Christ the Savior
Published by: Russian Orthodox Church of Christ the Savior, New York, NY, 1947-
Monthly
A. Savine Collection Holdings: No. 21 (January 1951-5th year of publication). 47 p.

51. **Prizyv Damskago Blagotvoritel'nago Komiteta pri Amerikanskoi i Kanadskoi Russkoi Pravoslavnoi Eparkhii**
English Translation: The Calling of the Women Charity Committee for the American and Canadian Russian Orthodox Diocese
Published by: Damskii Blagotvoritel'nyi Komitet, New York, NY, 1950-
A. Savine Collection Holdings: No. 41 (August 1953); No. 68 (November 1955).
52. **Probuzhdenie**

English Translation: The Awakening

Published by: Federatsiia rabochikh soiuzov bezvlastnikov Soedinennykh Shtatov i Kanady, Detroit, MI, 1927-1939

Monthly


Note: Publication ceased in 1939; merged with *Delo truda* to form: *Delo truda-Probuzhdenia*.

53. **Put’: Pravoslavnyi Al’manakh**

English Translation: The Way: An Orthodox Almanac

Editor: Rev. Mikhail Aksionov-Meerson

Published by: Izdanie pri Khrame Khrista-Spasitelia, New York, NY, 1984-?

Five times a year

A. Savine Collection Holdings: No. 5-6 combined (Spring – Summer 1985). 44 p.

54. **Put’ k Griadushchei Rossi**

(*Periodicheskoe izdanie monarkhicheskoi mysli*)

English Translation: The Road to the Russia of Tomorrow

Editor and Publisher: V.V. Migai, Sacramento, CA, 1974-

Bi-monthly


55. **Put’ Very**

English Translation: The Way of Faith

(*Organ ob”edineniia Russkogo Evangel’skogo dvizheniia*)
Editor and publisher: N.I. Peisti, New York, NY, 1949-

56. **Razvedcheskii kalendar' na 1955 God**

English Translation: The 1955 Scout Calendar
Published by: Izd-vo “Svistok,” San Francisco, CA
Annual
A. Savine Collection Holdings: 1955.

57. **Rossiiskii Politicheskii Komitet v N’iu-I Orke**

English Translation: Russian Political Committee in New York
Published by: Russian Political Committee, New York, NY, 1953-

58. **Russkaia Mysl’**

(Organ russkoi natsional’noi mysli)
English Translation: The Russian Thought
Editor: General Denisov
Published by: Russkaia mysl’, New York, NY, 1923-
A. Savine Collection Holdings: No. 4, vol. I (December 19, 1923).
Note: Three copies of this issue are available in the Collection.

59. **Russkii Amerikanets**

English Translation: The Russian American
Editor: K. Kalli
Published by: Kongress russikh amerikantsev (Congress of Russian Americans, Inc.), New York, NY, 1973-
Semiannual

60.
**Russkii Nabat**
English Translation: The Russian Bell
Published by: Redaktsiia zhurnala *Russkii Nabat*, New York, NY, 1936-
Monthly

61.
**Russkiia Polia**
English Translation: Russian Fields
Editor: Liudmila Kuvshinova
Published by: Izdanie russkoi molodezhi Sviato-Spiridonavskago Russkago Pravoslavnago Prikhoda, Seattle, WA, 1933-
Annual, irregular
A. Savine Collection Holdings: No. 8 (7th year; February 12-25, 1939).

62.
**Russkii Nastol'nyi Kalendar’**
English Translation: The Russian Table Calendar- Guide
Publisher: Nicholas Martianoff, New York, NY 1942-
Annual
A. Savine Collection Holdings: Year 1947 (6th year of publication). 143 p.
63. **Russkii Pastyr’**

   English Translation: The Russian Pastor
   (Zhurnal vospitannikov Sviato-Troitskoi Dukhovnoi Seminarii)
   Published by: Sviato-Troitskaia Dukhovnaia Seminariia, San Francisco, CA, 1988-

64. **Russko-Amerikanskii Pravoslavnyi Vesnik**

   English Translation: The Russian-American Orthodox Messenger
   (Offitsial’nyi organ mitropolich’iago okruga Russkoi Pravoslavnoi Tserkvi v Amerike)
   Editor: Rev. F. Buketoff
   Published by: Mitropolichii okrug Russkoi Pravoslavnoi Tserkvi v Amerike, New York, NY, 1900s-
   Monthly
   A. Savine Collection Holdings: No. 11 (November 1955; 55th year of publication). 176 p.

65. **Sbornik Materialov po Istorii Osetii, Kavkaza i Narodov Ego**

   English Translation: Collection of Materials on the History of Osetiia, the Caucasus and its Peoples
   Editor and Publisher: P.D. Guoldieff, New York, NY, 1965-
   A. Savine Collection Holdings: No. 3 (June 1967—3rd year of publication [t.p.]). 47 p.
   Note: “God idaniia—2.”—Cover. (2nd year of publication as indicated on the cover).
66. **Seiatel’ Istiny**

English Translation: The Sower of Truth

Editor-in-Chief: Dr. I.A. Kmeta

Published by: Russian Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Union of the U.S.A., Ashford, CT, 1917-

Bi-monthly


67. **Signal** (monthly);

English Translation: The Signal

(Monthly Russian Independent Military-Political Magazine)

Published by: All Slavic Publishing House, Inc., New York, NY, 1957-


68. **Sila Dukha**

English Translation: The Strength of Spirit

A. Savine Collection Holdings: No. 5. 36 p.

Note: Publisher and publication year unknown.

69. **Slovo**

English Translation: The Word

Published by: Tsentr kul’tury emigrantov iz Sovetskogo Soiuza (Cultural Center for Soviet Refugees); Slovo Publishing House, New York, NY, 1987-

Monthly

70. **Storozhevaia Bashnia**

English Translation: The Watchtower

Published by: Watchtower Bible and Tract Society of New York, Inc., New York, NY.

Semimonthly


Note: Starting publication date unknown.

71. **Sviet**

English Translation: The Light

(“The oldest Russian newspaper in America”—T.p.)

Published by: Russian Orthodox Catholic Mutual Aid Society of U.S.A., Wilkes-Barre, PA 1897-

Weekly (issued on Thursdays)


Note: Title is in the old script; transliterated as *Svit* by the publisher.

72. **Svobodnaia Rossiia**

(Literaturno-politicheskii sbornik)

English Translation: Free Russia

Editor: M. Iłmenev

Published by: IUzno-kaliforniiskii otdel Rossiiskogo politicheskogo komiteta, Los Angeles, CA, 1955-

Bi-monthly

A. Savine Collection Holdings: Tetrad’ 2/5.
73.

**Tipikon Siest' Tserkovnyi Ustav na ... God**

English Translation: Tipikon, i.e. Order of Worship for ... Year

Published by: Knigopechatnia Prep. Iova Pochaevskago v Sviato-Troitskom Monastyrье (Rev. Iov Pochaevskii Publishing House, The Holy Trinity Monastery), Jordanville, NY, 1900s-

Annual

74.

**Tretii Chas**

English Translation: The Third Hour

Published by: International Universities Press, New York, NY, 1946-


75.

**Trezvon**

(Russian Orthodox children's magazine)

English Translation: The Ringing Bell

Editor: Rev. Victor Potapov

Published by: Holy Virgin Protection School, Nyack, NY, 1977-


76.

**Uchebno-Prosvietitel'nyi Komitet Sievero-Amerikanskoi i Kanadskoi Eparkhii Russkoi Pravoslavnoi Tserkvi Zagranitsei**

English Translation: Committee on Education, North American and Canadian Archdiocese of the Russian Orthodox Church Abroad

Published by: Diocesan Publishing House, New York, NY, 1952-
A. Savine Collection Holdings: No. 14 (2 pages); No. 15 (4 pages; unnumbered), 1954.

77.

Utro

(Ezhednevnaiia politiko-ekonomicheskaia i literaturnaiia gazeta)

English Translation: The Morning

Published by: Utro Publishing Co., New York, NY, 1922-

Daily

A. Savine Collection Holdings: No. 20 (January 24, 1922). 6 p.

78.

Vechnaia Rossiia

English Translation: Eternal Russia

Published by: Izd-vo “Pravda o Rossii,” (The “Truth about Russia” Publishing House), New York, NY, 1962-

Irregular


79.

Vestnik Pravdy

(“Natsional’naiia i obshchestvennaia gazeta, posviashchennaiia pravde i zashchite pravdy.”—T.p.)

English Translation: The Messenger of Truth

Published by: Obshcherossiiskii Monarkhicheskii Front, San Frantsisco, CA, 1964-

Weekly

80.

**Vestnik Rukovoditelia**

(“Organ sviazii razvedcheskikh rukovoditelei O.R.UI.R.”—T.p.)

English Translation: The Leader’s Messenger

Editor: M. Danilevskii

Published by: Glavnaia kvartira O.R.UI.R., Rockville, MD, 1920s-

Monthly


81.

**Viernost’**

(“Russian Paper of all Christians”—T.p.)

English Translation: Faithfulness

Editor and Publisher: A.V. Dobrynin, Philadelphia, PA, 1928-

A. Savine Collection Holdings: October 1946 (19th year of publication). 4 p.

82.

**Viestnik Ob”edineniia Ofitserov General’nago Shtaba**

English Translation: Union of the General Staff, Bulletin

Published by: Redaktsiia Viestnika Ob”edineniia Ofitserov General’nago Shtaba,

San Francisco, CA, 1930(?)-

Biennial(?)


83.

**Vladimirskii Pravoslavnyi Russkii Kalendar’ na ... God**

English Translation: St. Vladimir’s Russian Orthodox Calendar for ... Year

Published by: Izd-vo Obshchestva Sv. kniazia Vladimira (St. Vladimir Memorial Church), Jackson, NJ, 1951-

Annual
Note: Preceding title: Russkii natsional'nyi kalendar'.

84.

**Vsemirnaia Iliustratsiia**

English Translation: World Illustration
Editor and Publisher: P.A. Romanov (Paul A. Romanoff), New York, NY, 1967-
Monthly

85.

**Voskresenie Rossii**

(Golos Russkoi monarkhicheskoi mysli)
English Translation: The Resurrection of Russia
Editor and Publisher: N. Izmailov, Stratford, CT, 1933.
Note: Publication began and ceased in 1933. Information courtesy of University of California-Berkley.

86.

**Za Vieru i Vernost': Informatsionnyi Viestnik**

English Translation: To Faith and Loyalty: Information Guide
Editor: P.N. Chizhov
Published by: Blok monarkhicheskogo edinstva, Los Angeles, CA, 1957-
Frequency unknown
A. Savine Collection Holdings: Vyp. 1 (June 1957). 57 p. Two copies of this issue are available in the Collection.
87. **Zaria**  
English Translation: The Daybreak  
Published by: Natsional’naia organizatsiia russkikh skautov, San Francisco, CA, 197?-  
Monthly; irregular  
A. Savine Collection Holdings: No. 4 [34] (July 1979). 48 p.

88. **Zarnitsa**  
English Translation: The Dusk  
Published by: “Zarnitsa” Group, New York, NY, 1925-  
Monthly  

89. **Zarubezhnaia Rus’**  
(Obshchestvenno-literaturnyi organ russkoi natsional’noi i pravoslavnoi mysli)  
English Translation: Russia Abroad  
Editor and publisher: Apollon Sologub, Washington, DC, 1981-  
Monthly  

90. **Zlatotsviet**  
(Ezhemiesiachnyi literaturno-khudozhestvenyi zhurnal)  
Editor: Nikolai S. Chirkov  
Published by: Slatozwet Publishing House, Burlingame, CA, 1962-
Monthly

91.

**Znamia Rossii**

English Translation: The Banner of Russia

(Organ Russkoi nezavisimoi monarkhicheskoi mysli)

Editor and publisher: Apollon Sologub, Washington, DC, 1945- (founded by N.N. Chukhnov)

Monthly


Note: Four pages of these issues are attached to the back of Zarubezhnaia Rus', No. 2-3 (February - March 1981). See Entry 86 for more information. No more pages of these issues are available in the Collection.

92.

**Zhurnal**

English Translation: The Journal

Editor: Viktor Dobrov

Published by: NAME Advertising Co., Jersey City, NJ, 1984-

Weekly